





THE first impressions from abroad, since the late disastrous battle in Virginia, have reached this country within the week; and if nothing at home has occurred to detract from the relative importance of foreign opinion, that opinion will continue to the close of the week to receive a large share of public consideration; and perhaps be regarded eventually as the most important subject which the interval of seven anxious days has presented. Indifference to the probable future action of Great Britain or France, in relation to the present or impending troubles in America, cannot be supposed to be very greatly to the interest of this country; though indifference would undoubtedly be more politic than any threatening of mischief to those powers while they remain in the attitude of general neutrality, or beyond that, while any one may exhibit only a pestilent disposition to perpetuate civil dissension, and by that means at least to break up the Union of our American States. This disposition, so far from being satisfied, has become in some instances more virulent since dissension has assumed the character of "open war," and battles have been fought.

In France, from the military taste of the nation, it was to be expected that sympathy would naturally side with the winning party, and consequently it appears, that the cause of the federal Union, not before perhaps very popular in that country, would suffer in general estimation in consequence of any disastrous defeat of the federal troops. But in England, and perhaps in the United Kingdom generally, all orders of society are not so easily reduced to a uniformity of sentiment upon the same subject. The speculative will not so readily agree with the practical. Difference in material interests will make some difference between those who would otherwise support the same principles. And responsibility for the general welfare of a nation, must sometimes lead the mind to conclusions which it would never adopt if left entirely free to act without regard to consequences.

For those reasons, the English people, the English administration, and the English Monarchy, are seldom one and the same thing in fact; notwithstanding such is more or less the theory of the English constitution. Public opinion is often at variance with the government. And whenever that is the case upon a very important subject, the average life-time of a man is hardly sufficient to bring the government into line with the people. No wonder then, if the policy and sentiments of the ruling classes in England upon the American question, should sometimes be adverse to those of the body of the English nation.

But if the London newspapers are any indication of the public sentiments of the ruling classes, it would be difficult to find any hope of the sympathy from that quarter for the United States in the present struggle. The intelligence of our great defeat and discomfiture in Virginia, is said to have produced a profound sensation in England. But both whigs and Tories are lavish in condemning with sarcasm more or less bitter, either the war itself or the manner in which the great battle for the Union was fought and lost. And yet there is more evidence of joy than of grief over the result.—The Times, the most noted if not the most influential journal in the English metropolis, says the victory was complete, and that "the Union Army lost all, even their military honor." Upon which, the editor was evidently approaching the conclusion, "that the Southern unit is too hard to crack; and that the military line as a matter of business, does not answer."

But the Times was then aware, that this might not be the end of the contest. It was then aware that, if the whole Union Army had been dissolved, an army of ten times the number might be called out to take its place, and to march to whatever fate in the defense of the same cause. There was little reason, therefore, for its unfriendly exaltation, unless upon the supposition that its advice to make up the quarrel will not be followed, and that the war will be prosecuted with greater vigor; which involves also the supposition that the British critic desires to have the war go on to the unavoidable injury of both parties. And in this view perhaps, "he was nothing upon which he can congratulate either the victors or the vanquished." A generous neutrality would not exist, but rather lament this interminable tendency of the conflict, and the American people to be continued by such articles, that England is capable of taking a malignant delight in their difficulties? From the British standpoint, that which prevents peace, and at the same time prolongs the war. And a loss of power in America, will be a relative gain to their rivals.

WHETHER the United States or Mexico will be the first nation to be interfered with, if either shall be, by foreign governments, may be a question of little practical importance.—The fact, that both alike and for similar reasons are exposed to European interference under existing circumstances, is a much more important consideration. The two antagonistic principles of government, the American and the European, or rather perhaps as the latter should be called, the Asiatic, will not rest satisfied till one or the other shall prevail without any desisting opposition throughout the civilized world. And the great question is, whether the supreme authority which must be exercised in the government of a people, shall be founded upon consent or upon force. In Europe, the general inclination is one way; and in America, with much more unanimity, the other. And this difference has no doubt caused many troubles both in the United States and in Mexico, till it has brought both countries into their present unfortunate condition. Both may claim with justice that their political constitutions are founded upon the consent of their respective peoples, and yet both are meeting with the most serious disturbance in the application of force for the overthrow of the representatives of supreme authority. Under these circumstances, it cannot be doubtful where the sympathies of foreign governments will be employed, and what purposes it will be their most earnest desire to accomplish. The questions of *de facto* and *de jure* as to the foundation of government, are decided upon opposite principles on different sides of the Atlantic. The intimations, therefore, of the London Post on the 8th of August, supported with good reason to be the views of Lord Palmerston upon the American question, are to be understood in this light. The Post says, the government of England will deal only with *de jure* governments. Though it is in the doctrine of American jurists that foreign nations should recognize successful revolts, yet England will not act upon that principle, as the Post declares, because "It is a fact that the South has achieved independence."

THE thousandth year of the existence of the Russian Empire is to be celebrated next year. In Novgorod, a monument has already been commenced to commemorate the occasion.

LATER news from Mexico, under date of July 29, affords a further illustration of the incompetency of the central government to protect the lives and property in the several States of that extensive country. There is no doubt some fault in their system, as well as in their administration of government. The several States there should be able to protect themselves against the depredations of small marauding bands of desperadoes. MARQUEZ, who about a month ago penetrated into the city of Mexico, has since been pursued as he then was, at the above date been to arrest the further progress of that reckless robber; though once coming up with his rear guard, cut pretty well to pieces, and at last may have a prospect, as reported, of shutting up his whole force in a position, which, though difficult to take, may be still more difficult for him to abandon. He has been capturing and plundering whatever fell in his way along his devious route. MEZCA, the next noted leader of an organized band, is traversing that tormented country for similar purposes. Rich villages, and well stored mining establishments are the victims most frequently of this barbarous mode of warfare.—And to add to the troubles of that country, COMFORT is said to have arrived in Nuevo Leon, but it does not appear for what purpose or whether at the head of more or less followers. Another and recently a more alarming kind of disorganizers, especially to foreigners, has been committing great atrocities. These marauders, for they only seek to take life and not to plunder, are said to be the disbanded forces lately in now fighting in support and under the pay of the clergy faction. Their cry is "Death to foreigners." Their last victim was H. M. BEALE, a British subject long a resident of Mexico, at his residence in the village of Naples. The villains would not take plunder, they only wanted to put an end to his life. And this is said to make twenty-three cases of the kind in which Englishmen have been assassinated, and which are on record in the English Legation at Mexico. Arming in self defense may have been, nevertheless, of some use to the survivors among the foreign population for the last month. The diplomatic representatives of England and France are also said to have suspended relations with the Mexican government. This may be a sign of events past and to come. Our Minister, Mr. CORWIN, it appears, did not join the English and French movement against the present administration of Mexico. JUAREZ has formed a new cabinet.

THERE has been an increased activity in military matters during the past week, throughout the loyal States, in consequence of an order from the Secretary of War for the Governors to send to Washington such regiments and portions of regiments as were recruited in the States. The result of this order has been to increase the force at Washington to over one hundred thousand men, and at the same time the divisions under Generals SICKLES, ROSECRANS, and BANKS have been strengthened to such an extent as to quiet all apprehensions for their safety. The hopes of the people have been revived by this movement and by the energy shown by Gen. McCLELLAN in inaugurating new regulations in the army of the Potomac.—This young General appears to be possessed of all the characteristics necessary to command so large a division of the army, for although he is a strict disciplinarian, he has already gained the friendship of the troops, who look upon him as capable of leading them, when the proper time shall arrive, on to victory, instead of allowing them to suffer a disgraceful defeat.—Although the General has cut off the daily reports of the doings of the army, and thus stopped much information to our enemies, yet enough is furnished by letter writers to show that at no time since the fall of Sumter has there been such activity in preparing all the requisites necessary for the equipment of a great army as at present. And when again our troops are brought into contact with the enemy they will have confidence in their officers, and having voluntarily enlisted will be animated with that courage and pride which should characterize all who thus have at their disposal their country's welfare and future destiny. The Bull Run stampede is now seen by them as having been caused without any reality, and we venture the prediction that not again will they allow the Southern olivary to drive them back in disorder.

THE Governor has made the following appointments for staff-officers of the Third Regiment—

ASHER B. EDY, Colonel.  
CHRISTOPHER BLANDING, Lieut. Colonel.  
PETER A. SINNETT, Major.  
JOSEPH L. COMSTOCK, Jr., Adjutant.  
F. H. PRICKMAN, Surgeon.  
THOMAS QUINN, Chaplain.

The selection of Capt. EDY was excellent.—He is a grandson of the late Hon. ASHER BURNIDES of this city, and graduated from West Point high in class, was stationed in California and New Mexico for a number of years and at Fort Adams in our harbor while Col. MAGREDA was commander of that post. He afterwards went to Europe for the recovery of his health and although his furlough had not expired several months, when he heard of the threatening aspect of affairs in the country he hastened home and reported for duty. The company to which he was then attached was at Fort Pickens and communication cut off, he was therefore assigned to the Quartermaster Department in Gen. PATTERSON'S division. He remained in the discharge of the duties at that post giving universal satisfaction, until by repeated demands by Gov. SPRAGUE, the President granted leave for him to assume the Command of the Third Regiment.

Lieut. Col. BLANDING is an old commander of the Provisional Artillery and was always a very popular man with his company. He has every quality necessary to make an efficient officer.

Major SINNETT has not much military knowledge but he has great energy and has done yeoman's service in forming a regiment of his countrymen.

A company is being recruited in this city for the SMITH family residing in Little Compton, of which we spoke last week, in connection with a Secession flag. They desired to state that Mr. LORENZO SMITH was a good Union man and that he had never furnished the piece of hunting which was taken, was an emblem of "secess," but was made during the Presidential campaign and bore the names at that time of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON. His remark to a person that it was a Secession flag was made in jest and the preparations for defending it laid in the talons of a cat which would sometimes get her back up. He regretted to part with the flag, but as a new emblem of loyalty was promised in exchange, he finally yielded and had anxiously looking for the glorious "Stars and Stripes," that he may let the world know that he had no sympathy with JEFF. DAVIS and his coadjutors.

THE question of the blockade of all the ports in the Southern revolted States, appears to trouble the naturally quiet souls of our English friends. They desire however to be understood as aiming only at a vigorous maintenance of neutral rights, while at the same time they are anxious to avoid giving any cause of offense to either belligerent. But they will submit only to an effective blockade according to the decisions of their Courts; and that to be admissible must not be accompanied by any excess of jurisdiction. The two-fold state of the question has raised the enquiry, whether duties upon foreign merchandise will be collected. And Lord PALMERSTON has answered this enquiry with his statement, that we cannot blockade a port to prevent vessels from entering, and at the same time collect duties at that port on the assumption that the port is closed—as this would be a practical suppression of the blockade. The London newspapers appear to be very sensitive upon the same subject. The Globe doubts the right of the federal government to levy duties on goods about to be landed where the power of that government will not be sufficient to prevent further exaction or to give the necessary protection. The Shipping Gazette complains that the blockade is contrary to the maxims of international law, and exposing the United States to a collision with some maritime Power. But the Post, which is supposed to be a particular organ of the British Premier, says:—

"If, unfortunately, England should be compelled to drift into the quarrel, the blame will not rest with England, but with a government which has endeavored, to the ruin of innocent commerce, to enforce the validity of a blockade which it is manifestly incompetent to maintain." Possibly, after all, that the British government will not think it best to meddle with the blockade. But it would not be wise to take such a contingency into serious calculation. If the war can go on without the trouble or expense of interference, and if British cotton spinners can be furnished with subsistence without the aid of the American staple, the process of exhaustion which this country is now undergoing, may be a sufficient reason in a political point of view why the British government should willingly endure for a season the present interruption of the usual course of trade.

MEETING OF THE OLD COLONY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Old Colony and Fall River Railroad Corporation was held Tuesday forenoon, for the purpose of accepting the acts of the Legislature, changing the location of the road through South Boston, and granting power to extend their route from Fall River to Newport. The first act, in relation to the location through South Boston, was accepted without opposition, and the latter was opposed earnestly by Mr. BRAYTON of Taunton. A stock vote was called on the question, with the following result:—

Whole number of votes . . . 6003  
For the acceptance . . . 2310  
Against the acceptance . . . 1887

On motion of Mr. HAYES, of Boston, a resolution was adopted authorizing the directors to carry out the two acts of the Legislature, and borrow any money necessary for that purpose.

From the above it will be seen that the stockholders are determined in their efforts to extend the road to this city. The whole matter has now passed out of their hands, and future movements will be conducted by the Board of Directors, who are unanimously in favor of the extension without delay. The Board will now designate the exact route to the Directors of the Newport and Fall River Railroad Company, when they will ascertain the land damages and submit their report to the City Council; then a vote of the Tax Payers will be required to authorize the Council to create the debt, and by the first of November hundreds of our unemployed laborers can be at work. The people of this city should receive this intelligence with feelings of gratitude under the present state of affairs, as thousands of dollars will be circulated during the winter months, and hundreds who would be dependent upon public charity, will now be enabled to earn a living.

OUR readers will see by reference to our advertising columns, that HENNINGSEN'S German Orchestra have their benefit Concert and Soiree D'amusette this evening, at Ocean House Hall. This announcement, we trust, will bring together a large number of the visitors now in the city, as on similar occasions for the past three seasons, these performers have not made their announcement in vain. Their programme of music presents a list of pieces carefully presented to the public, and which are intended to bring out the full force of talent possessed by this celebrated corps of musicians.—The Order of Dances is arranged to afford those who delight in this innocent amusement, an opportunity to enjoy themselves for a portion of the evening, by a sufficient variety of dances to make the occasion agreeable. This benefit is looked to such season by the musicians with much interest, as it is considered by them, in a measure, as an indication of the public appreciation of their services to gratify those who pass their summers in the city.

FOURTY-SEVEN years ago to-day, August 24, 1814, the city of Washington was captured by the British. It occurred on a Wednesday evening, and soon after the entrance of the enemy into the city they set fire to and destroyed the Capitol, the President's house, Treasury and State offices, the Navy Yard and Barracks, the High School, school of War Artillery, the Arsenal, three ropewalks, and three dwelling houses.—The only public buildings which escaped destruction were those occupied for Post and Patent offices.

As capture is again threatened, and General SCOTT very properly says JEFF. "Why don't you take it?"

MADAME VALENTINE well known in Philadelphia as possessing high musical talents but who has not often appeared before the public, has consented, at the urgent solicitation of a number of our visitors, to give a Matinee Musicale on Monday next at the Atlantic House, commencing at 12 1/2 o'clock M. The season has thus far been barren of concerts and the like, and there will doubtless be a large number in attendance on this occasion.

In consequence of so large a number of Government letter stamps being retained by the Southern Postmasters, the Post Office Department has called in the old style stamps and issued new ones, and the time for the exchange expires on Tuesday next as will be seen by advertisement.

We are pleased to learn that the Naval Academy is to be retained at this station during the winter. The old Constitution will be hauled in the inner harbor and the classes of Midshipmen will be quartered at one of our large Hotels which will be leased for that purpose.

WE need make no apology for occupying our first page this week with a law, as it should be read by every one, that they may know to what extent they are to contribute towards paying the expenses of Government during the existing war. The portion of the act levying taxes upon incomes goes into effect on the first of January next, and is payable on incomes received during the present year, so that all persons who are in receipt of incomes exceeding eight hundred dollars a year must pay their tax at the rate of three per cent. for the whole of the present year.

In 1813 a direct tax of \$3,000,000 was assessed, of which New England was to pay as follows:—

New Hampshire, . . . \$ 96,703 37  
Massachusetts, . . . 316,270 48  
Rhode Island, . . . 34,702 28  
Connecticut, . . . 118,157 71  
Vermont, . . . 88,513 71

Total, . . . \$664,268 05

The proportions to be paid by the counties in this State was as follows:—

Newport, \$8,058; Providence, \$14,560; Washington, \$3,394; Kent, \$1,293; Bristol, \$2,393,28.

By the recent purchase of a large number of vessels from the merchant service, by the Government, opportunity is offered for the employment of seamen who would otherwise have been obliged to suffer during the coming winter, and as vessels in the U. S. Navy require about four times as many men to work them in their various departments as those in the merchant service, there will be no lack of employment. We notice that almost daily Sailing Masters, or Masters' Mates, are being appointed from our seaport towns, and among those to fill the latter office, we learn that Mr. LAWTON COMSTOCK, of this city, a nephew of Commander JOHN J. ALMY, has been designated for duty on board the U. S. steamer Alabama, now fitting at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Mr. COMSTOCK is possessed of the right qualifications for a position of this kind, as the future will show.

We have received from Mr. JOHN P. NEWELL, a fine lithograph engraving of Emmanuel Church, in this city. Like all of Mr. NEWELL'S drawings, this is very accurate, and is worthy to be placed with the various views of Newport and vicinity, which have emanated from his pencil. Copies can be found at Spencer and Barber's.

MR. HENRY A. MIDDLETON, of Charleston, S. C., who has for many years spent his summers here, and is the owner of much valuable property in this city, has lost a son by being wounded at the Bull Run battle. He belonged to Wade Hampton's black-horse cavalry, a corps which was nearly exterminated on that eventful occasion.

THE Second Rhode Island Regiment consists of a part of Brig. Gen. CUTCH'S Brigade, with the 7th and 10th Massachusetts, and the 36th New York Regiments. They are encamped at a place called "Brightwood," near Washington.

THE N. Y. Tribune has intelligence from North Carolina that four members of Congress have been elected and will take their seats on the assembling of Congress in December.

SPENCER, 96 Thames street, has just received a new piece of Music entitled Gen. BURNIDES' Grand March. Call early and get a copy.

UNDER a new order of the War Department the army will soon be completely uniformed in blue.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, August 16.

Whereas, on the 15th day of April the President of the United States, in view of an insurrection against the Laws, Constitution and Government of the United States, and in view of the fact that the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "an act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invasions, and to execute the laws of the United States," did call forth the militia to suppress said insurrection and cause the laws of the Union to be duly executed, and the insurgents have failed to disperse by the time directed by the President, and whereas, such insurrection has since broken out and yet exists within the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, and whereas, the insurgents in all the said States claim to act under the authority and sanction of the President, and whereas, such claim is not disavowed or repudiated by the President, and whereas, the functions of Government in each State or States, or in the part or parts thereof in which combinations exist, nor has such insurrection been suppressed or terminated, and whereas, the President, in pursuance of an act of Congress of July 13, 1861, do hereby declare that the inhabitants of said States, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany Mountains, and such other parts of that State and other States hereinbefore named as may maintain a loyal adhesion to the United States, and who are desirous of returning to time occupied and controlled by forces engaged in the dispersion of said insurrection, are in a state of insurrection against the United States, and that all commercial intercourse between the said States and other States, and with the exception aforesaid, and all other States and other parts of the United States is unlawful, and will remain unlawful until such insurrection shall cease, or has been suppressed, and that all goods, chattels, wares and merchandise, coming from any of the said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, into other parts of the United States, without the special license and permission of the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, or proceeding to any of the said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, by land or water, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, or conveying persons to or from said States, with said exceptions, will be forfeited to the United States, and from that and forth 15 days from the issuing of this proclamation, all ships and vessels belonging in whole or in part to any citizen or inhabitant of any of said States, with the said exceptions, found at sea or in any part of the United States, will be forfeited to the United States, and the owners thereof, together with the vessel or vehicle, shall be liable to the 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person who shall be convicted of wilfully taking or procuring to be taken any such false oath or affirmation in any of the cases in which an oath or affirmation is required to be taken by this act, shall be liable to the pains and penalties to which persons are liable for wilful and corrupt perjury, and shall, moreover, forfeit the sum of five hundred dol-

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